

Grammar Review- PSSA ELA

Sentence Types:

1. Declarative- Makes a statement- I like cheese.
2. Imperative- Makes a command- Eat the cheese!
3. Interrogative- Asks a question- Did you eat the cheese?
4. Exclamatory- Shows emotion- I love cheese!

Sentence Patterns:

5. Simple- one set of subject/verbs working together- I loved the roller coaster ride.
6. compound- two complete sentences joined by a comma/conjunction or by a semicolon.

I liked the roller coaster, but it made me sick.

7. Complex- a fragment (dependent clause) joined to a complete sentence (independent clause)

When I rode the roller coaster, I became very sick.

Clauses and Phrases:

8. Dependent clause- group of words with subject and verb; does not express complete idea. Bad!

If I look at you during my speech.

9. Independent clause- -contains a subject and verb; expresses complete idea. Good!

The monkey in my closet scares me.

10. Adjective clause- contains a subject and verb, and modifies a noun.

The pirate told a legend *that involved buried gold*. (modifies legend)

11. Adverb clause- contains subject and verb, and modifies a verb.

We rode the train *until we reached the final station*. (Modifies rode)

12. Noun Clause- contains subject and verb, and acts as a noun.

Wherever I choose to live will be exciting. (Acts like a subject)

13. Phrases- group of words that do not have a subject and verb.

In the beginning of the play, I turned my cell phone off.

14. Prepositional Phrase- group of words, no sub/verb; shows location; (I walked ____ the bridge)

Before the game, I ate a dinner *of spaghetti and meatballs at an Italian restaurant*.

15. Adjective/Adverb Phrases- group of words with no sub/verb; modify another part of the sentence.

Adjective- The pirate told a legend *about hidden treasure*. (tells about the legend)

Adverb- We rode the train *to the last stop on the train line*. (tells where rode)

16. Run-on sentence- contains too many ideas, needs to be broken up by comma/conjunction, period/capital letter, or semicolon. BAD!

When we won I started to dance my coach told me to stop.

17. Fragment sentence- contains an incomplete thought. BAD!

Because I had seen her in her homeroom this morning with her boyfriend.

18. Subject/Verb agreement- subject agrees with the verb in terms of numbers.

Each of my friends *is* coming to the party. (each is a singular subject; agrees with verb, is)

Sentence Parts:

19. Adverbs- modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs; look for -LY!

She walked *slowly*. She is *so* tired. She walked *very* slowly.

20. Conjunctions- join sentences together. Two types- subordinate and coordinating.

Correlative- join two equal ideas. And, but, or, nor, for. I eat cheese, *but* he eats ham.

Subordinate- join two unequal ideas. Because, when, if, whenever, etc.

I eat cheese *when* I am tired. I yawned because I was bored.

Verbals: Verbs that act like other parts of speech.

21. Gerunds- Verbs acting like nouns- end in -ing. Remember- "Gerunding!"

Running is my favorite form of exercise!

19. Participles- verbs ending in -ed (in past) or -ing (as present) that act like adjectives.

Foiled, he swung at the curve ball. (modifies he, past participle)

Smiling, the batter glanced at the pitcher. (modifies the batter; present participle)

20. Infinitive- form of the verb using "to" (to run); can modify nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs.

To win the game was everything! (To win=noun) He was paid to watch sports!(to watch=adverb)

21. Modifier: Any word or phrase that describes another word; includes adjectives and adverbs.

22. Comparative Form: with adjectives; the second form of comparison. Uses -er ending or "more".

I am good, but he is *better*. That is small, but this is *smaller*. He is awkward, but I am *more awkward*.

23. Superlative Form: with adjectives; the third, extreme form of comparison. Uses -est or "most".

I am good, they are better, but he is *best*! That was the *most awkward* situation I've ever seen!

24. Adverbs in comparisons: same as above, but applies to adverbs in comparative and superlative form.

Frequently---more frequently---most frequently

25. Dangling Modifiers- phrases that do not clearly reference or modify. BAD!

Walking down the road, the tree was visible in the distance. (tree's can't walk!)

26. Active Voice- when the subject comes before the verb. Good! Paragraphs must be active or passive.

I ate all of the Halloween candy in one night.

27. Passive Voice- when the subject of the sentence is moved to the end of the sentence. BAD!

In one night, all of the Halloween candy was eaten by me.

Verb Moods:

28. Conditional/Subjunctive Mood- a complex sentence; might, should, would are used.

That bomb might explode if you jiggle that switch.

29. Indicative Mood- the form of the verb used when a sentence states a fact. Like Declarative.

A cat *sits* on the stove.

30. Imperative Mood- the form the verb takes when making a command.

Read the report!

31. Usage- choosing the correct form of a word.

He has (less/fewer) teeth than I.

Punctuation:

32. Comma- used in compound sentences, after introductory phrases, in lists, or with dialogue.

After I brush my teeth, I always like to floss.

33. Semi-Colon- Used to combine independent clauses into a compound sentence.

I went to the store, but it was closed.

34. Colon- Used as a pause before a list of items is given.

Bring the following items to the birthday party: a card, a present, and candles for the cake.

35. Apostrophe: Used in contractions (don't) and possessives (Joe's house)

I can't understand why John's car is in my driveway!

36. Quotation marks- Used when showing or copying someone's exact words. Commas help quotes.

She yelled, "I can't find my hiking boots!"

37: Titles- Short, small titles are put in quotes. Book titles and big titles are underlined.

Did you read "The Raven" in the anthology Collected Works of Edgar Allen Poe?